Carolina Observer.

VOL. VII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1824. [NO. 362.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM.

At THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the customary terms.

For Sale, or Lease,

IN farmsor Lots, on accommodating Terms, a tract of rich and well timbered LAND, situate on the north-east side of the north east branch of the Cape Fear river and on the south-west side of Holly Shelter creek, (both navigable for boats of burden,) in the county of New Hanover, containing 29184 acres, by survey.

Part of the abovementioned tract of Land is not inferior, in quality, to any in the state, being a luxuriantly rich and fertile soil, well adapted to the production of rice, indigo, hemp, tobacco, or clover and timothy, as it is capable of being made rich meadow with proper cultivation; and a considerable part of it is high and dry, and well fitted for the culture of corn, cotton, and small grain of every kind, as the part of it now in culture proves, as it produces, in quantity, equal to any land of the same quality in the state. Indeed, the whole tract is susceptible of being made of immense value, by industry and good husbandry, for itis uncommonly well watered, and abounds with the most valuable white and red oak, cypress, cedar, pine and other valuable timber; all of the most superior quality, and capable of furnishing an inexhaustible quantity of staves, hoop poles, scantling, plank, boards, and naval stores, peculiarly well adapted to the West India markets, to which it has a ready outlet from the river bank by Wilmington, from which it is distant but 28 miles, and to which there is a safe and bold navigation, as well by the north east branch of the Cape Fear as by Holly Shelter creek, which bounds it on the N. E. side. So that there is not in the state a tract of land combining more advantages for a trade with the West Indies, than this does; or, indeed, with any other country, or market, where lumber of every description, and naval stores, may be articles of necessity.

On the tract there are two fine mill seats, and some others can be made with a trifling expense of money and labor, and adjacent to it, there are three or four valuable saw mills, some of which *have made good plank and scantling, &c. from timber got on this tract.* So that it enjoys every facility that can be reasonably desired for manufacturing the timber into lumber fit for market, and a market can always be had at Wilmington for all articles of the kind, if the persons concerned should decline shipping on their own account to other markets.

As it presumed that no person will purchase or lease without viewing the land, a further description is deemed unnecessary. Persons wishing so to do, are respectfully referred to William Smith, Esq. Register of New-Hanover county, to Joseph Lamb, Esq former Surveyor of the said county, and to the honorable Charles Hooks, in Duplin county, for a knowledge of the situation of the lands, and to the Register's office in the county of New Hanover, and o the Secretary of State's office, in Raleigh, for a knowledge of the title, also to the subscriber, who is ready to exhibit it, and who is authorised to treat for the sale or lease of the whole or any part of the said tract of land.

I will remark that, as a liberal credit will be given, it is possible that there has not been a prodertyoffered for sale in many years combining so many natural advantages, and holding out such a reasonable promise of giving an immense fortune to the purchaser or owner, he using only common prudence, industry and good management; for I am specially instructed, by the present owner, to say, that the shameful depredation committed on it by men whose cupidity has proved too powerful for their honesty, compels him to offer it for sale.

☞ And I am also instructed to give notice, that all persons found trespassing or committing waste or spoliation on the said tract of land, or on the timber thereon, will be prosecuted with every rigor the law allows. And I am also instructed to inform the persons settled on it, that they will not be disturbed in their possession until all hope of friendly accommodation shall fail JOHN D. DELACY,
Att'y for the heirs of J. Baker.

Note.—To save trouble, the price of the whole tract is 180,000 dollars, payable by instalments, in 12 years; the first 5 year without interest.

Raleigh, Sept. 12. 18*

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, in Chatham county, near Tyson's Mills, on Deep River, containing about nine hundred acres; a considerable part of which is bottom land, of good quality, and a sufficient quantity now under fence and ready for cultivation, to employ six or eight hands to advantage.

The improvements consist of a handsome

Young Apple Orchard,

of choice, late fruit.

A comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, and other necessary Out-houses; all of which are situated on a hill, which commands an almost entire view of the plantation, and renders it one of the most beautiful seats in this part of the county. Persons disposed to purchase, are invited to view the premises and judge for themselves. The terms of sale will be liberal and advantageous to the purchaser; who can also (if required) be accommodated with stock, of every description. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or, in his absence, to Archibald M'Bryde, Esq.

WILLIAM L. HAYES.

Chatham County, Nov. 25. —27tf.

Property for Sale

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of LAND, containing between 70 and 80 acres, lying on the east side of the river, about a mile from Campbellton. The tract adjoins the land formerly belonging to Col Dickson, and has on it an Orchard, and a comfortable Dwelling House. It has likewise a valuable FISHERY. The farming utensils will be sold with it.

Also, a lot in town, adjoining John A Cameron, Esq's. 145 feet front, on Gillespie street, and 310 feet on Mumford street, with a large Ware House standing on it.

Also, a plantation on Smith creek, containing 130 acres; and a tract of land, four miles from Fayetteville, joining C M'Pherson's, and containing about 150 acres. It affords an excellent range for stock.

Notes, negotiable at the Banks, will be received in payment. MARY BARGE.

Executrix of the Will of G. K. Barge, dec'd.

April 1, 1824. —56*

ENTERTAINMENT,
By D. D. Salmon.

THE subscriber having returned with his family from the country, is ready to entertain travellers and boarders at his former stand, south-east of the Court-House square, where, by his attention and assiduity to render the situation of his guests happy and agreeable, he hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Fayetteville, Oct. 6, 1823.—19*

FAYETTEVILLE ACADEMY.

THIS Institution now offers advantages equal to any in the Southern States, being conducted on the most approved principles, and provided with superior Teachers in every branch of useful and ornamental education. This, with its healthy situation and moderate charges for board and tuition, must insure it a liberal patronage.—The strictest attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of those attending it.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Female Department, conducted by Mrs. Hamilton, with assistant teachers,

Rudiments,	$2 50
Reading and Writing,	3
English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Botany, with plain and ornamental Needle Work,	6

Music, taught by Mr. Lataste, per annum, $60; per quarter, $20.

Ditto, taught out of the Institution, $100 per annum.

Drawing, Painting, and the French Language, by M Laisney, a native of France.

Drawing and Painting,	$6
French,	6

Classical department, under Mr. James J. Sanford.

The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Mathematics, Geometry, and Algebra, $8.

ENGLISH MALE DEPARTMENT.

Rudiments,	$3
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes,	6

Pens and Ink provided without charge.

A tax of 25 cents on each student, for Wood, Water, &c.

Board, including ALL the above branches, except Music, $35 per quarter, payable in advance.

WM. HAMILTON

☞For the satisfaction of Parents and Guardians, the following gentlemen may be referred to:—John A. Cameron, Esq. President of the School Committee, or the Rev. R. H. Morrison.

Fayetteville, June 5, 1823 1:v.1

NOTICE.

I HAVE about 10,000 acres of Land in several tracts, within the Chickasaw purchase, State of Tennessee, on the Losahatchie, Hatchie, Forked, Deer and Tennessee rivers, well situated and of good quality, which I would sell or exchange for valuable lands within 40 miles of this place. The titles to the different tracts are indisputable and secured; and their situation can be ascertained on application to John C. M'Lemore, Esq. of Nashville, Tennessee, or myself.

Also, I would sell the very valuable Lot and Store occupied by Mr. Nevin M'Laurin and Wm. Widdifield, jr. situated on Hay-street, extending to (and the same width on a back street opposite the State Bank lot,) within 80 feet of the Town House square; and I can with safety say, inferior to none, in point of location, for mercantile purposes, in this place.

SAM P. ASHE.

Fayetteville, N. C. April, 1824.—6t62

☞The editors of the Raleigh Register are requested to insert the above in their paper, for six weeks.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
SADDLERY STORE,

Hay-street, opposite the Mansion Hotel, Fayetteville.

THE subscribers have opened their establishment at the above place, with a large assortment of fresh Goods, consisting of Men's and Women's Saddles, of different qualities, plated and tinned Bridles, of every description; Harness, Trunks, Valices, Saddle-bags, &c. &c. Also, Saddlery, such as bits, stirrups, spurs, mouldings, spots, buckles and slides, webs, of various kinds, saddle-trees, cut tacks: Also, saddlers' leather, viz. skirting, hog skins, morocco, sheep skins, and a variety of shoe leather.

The above Goods were manufactured expressly for this market; and the subscribers flatter themselves, from their experience in the business, that their goods, on examination, will not be found inferior to any imported into or manufactured in this state; and from their manufactory in New-York will continue to receive fresh supplies during the business months, and will sell them for cash, cotton, or approved paper, as low as can be purchased in any part of the Union. JOSEPH SNIVELY & CO

Dec. 24, 1823.—*33tf.

Dissolution.

THE connection in business heretofore existing between the subscribers, at this place, under the firm of *Barnum Beach & Co.* and at Boston, under the firm of *Amos Kimball & Co.* is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either of the subscribers. BARNUM BEACH,
AMOS KIMBALL.

BARNUM BEACH has taken the store lately occupied by B. Beach & Co. where he offers for sale a good assortment of Boots and Shoes, as usual, and continues to manufacture Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions.

AMOS KIMBALL has taken a store in the North East corner of Market Square, where he offers for sale a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions.

November 20, 1823.——25*

No Imposition.

Money will be returned, if cures are not effected according to contract.

Dr. Laland

INTENDS to remain in Fayetteville some time longer, before his return to Wilmington; so that persons labouring under chronic diseases, of which, it is believed, a great number are incurable, by immediate application to Dr. Laland, will certainly get cured of their dreadful diseases, such as cancers, ulcers, tetters, rheumatism, scurvy, dropsy, piles, fistula, scrofula, gravel, &c. He will sell the true rob *antisyphilitique*, of Monsieur Lafecteur, an infallible remedy for certain diseases, and when mercury has failed. I have used it for many years, and lately, for about two years, in Wilmington, in many cases, some of them of the worst kind, without ever doing the least injury.

Dr. Laland's *Blenorragia Composition*, a radical cure, in a short time, for that disease which is driven in the blood, and particularly when cured by the use of the Balsam of Copivia, Tolu, Peru, Styrax, Canado, or compositions of the same nature, and frequently return from the least excess, or turn into the other disease much more dangerous, which, if not stopped, will convert the loveliest person into a mass of corruption. Is there an individual who would forego such benefits, particularly when the medicine can be had at a moderate price? Also, at his office, may be had an article to prevent any injury whatever.—Several cures have been effected in this place, of cancers and ulcers, one of them on Mr. Elliot; other names can be mentioned, if required, and certificates and letters of recommendation of cures effected, in many other places of the United States, can be seen at his office.——26tf

Mr. La Taste,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville, that he has removed and settled with his *family* among them, and tenders his services to them in the various branches of education he has been teaching, since the year *Eighteen Hundred.*—His long experience and success, wherever he has resided, are his recommendations. He offers to teach in private families, at his house, and at the Academy. His terms may be made known by applying at his residence, on Maiden Lane.

SPRING GOODS.
E. E. LEWIS,

HAS just received a general assortment of *SEASONABLE GOODS*, which he offers, as heretofore, at *unusually low prices.* Among which are:

Calicoes, of *entire new patterns*
6-4 Cambrics, well assorted
Figured, Book, and Mull Muslins
Striped do
Muslin Robes, a great variety
Irish Linens
Blk Sinchews and Sarsnetts
Levantine
Green Florence } SILKS,
Plain and figured Crapes, and Crape Robes
Garniture Ribbons in setts, of *newest patterns*
Osnaburgs and Droghedas

ALSO,

Leghorn and Straw Bonnets *cheap*
Bandboxes, Shaving Soap, Wool Hats, Cotton Cards, Shell, Ivory and Imitation Combs, a large assortment, at *reduced prices.*

REAL SPANISH SEGARS.

An examination of the quality and prices, is respectfully solicited, by all who are desirous of getting *good bargains.*—56*

Leghorn and Straw Bonnet
STORE.

THE subscriber has just received, by the late arrivals,

2 cases Bolivar Leghorn Gipseys, of the latest importations and most fashionable style,
2 cases black Leghorn straw bonnets,
3 cases Misses do. do. do.
20 cases Straw Bonnets, of the latest fashions,
8 boxes Garniture Ribands,
100 nests band and packing Boxes,
40 lbs. Bonnet wire,
300 yards Straw Trimmings,
30 doz. white Cotton cord,
Silks for making and lining bonnets.

The above goods are offered at wholesale, as low as can be bought in Charleston or Petersburg. Country merchants, and all who deal in the above goods, are invited to call and examine for themselves, a few doors west of the State-House, Hay-street, Fayetteville, N. C. ABIJAH WHITING.

N. B. Straw and Leghorn Bonnets whitened, colored and pressed, and warranted to look as well as when new. 24* A. W.

Wholesale Dry Good Store.

H. BRADFORD & CO.

At their Store on Hay-Street, east end of the building formerly Donaldson & McMillan's Store,

KEEP always on hand a general assortment of American and British Dry Goods, suited to the trade of this place. Having a partner in New-York, who is well acquainted with the southern trade, and as they are receiving goods by almost every arrival, they expect to keep at all times on hand, as complete an assortment of well selected Goods, in their line, as can be found in any of the southern towns.

H. B. & Co. are now opening a variety of Dry Goods. They have also just received, and intend hereafter to keep, a full supply of Fur and Wool Hats and Straw Bonnets.

Fayetteville, Dec. 17, 1823.—*29

Coffee, Nails, &c.

17 bags Porto Rico Coffee
30 do. St. Domingo do.
10 hhds. prime retailing Molasses
29 kegs cut Nails
10 boxes fresh MuscatelRaisins
20 ditto bloom do.
5 bags Pimento
2 kegs bar Lead; just received and for sale by
C. T. HAIGH.

December 24, 1823.—30tf.

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
For saleby J. HUSKE.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS at his stand in Market Square, has received by the last arrivals, a variety of SHOES for Spring wear.

Ladies' plain and figured Stuff Boots
Do do do do Monroe Ties
Do do do do Grecian do.
Do blk. and coloured figured Silk Slippers
Do Prunella Slippers
Do Undressed Monroe Ties
Gentlemen's Philadelphia made Wellington Boots
Boy's and Children's Shoes, of different kinds.

55tf. WM. L. HAWLEY.

Cape-Fear Navigation Company.

PURSUANT to a resolution of the Stockholders, at their last annual meeting, notice is hereby given, that the next annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape-Fear Navigation Company will be holden at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Friday, the 30th day of May next; at which time the presence of the proprietors, or their representatives, is required.

ROBERT STRANGE, *President.*

Fayetteville, April 21, 1824.—5t64.

Cape-Fear Navigation Company.
NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a resolution of the President and Directors of the Cape-Fear Navigation Company at a meeting holden at Fayetteville, on the 23rd day of February, 1824, those Stockholders in the said Company, who have hitherto failed to pay any part of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth or tenth Instalments, of either the original or the increased Capital Stock of said Company, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment to John Crusoe, Esq. Treasurer of said Company at Fayetteville, or their Stock will be sold on the fourth Monday of May next, at the Town House in Fayetteville, and proceedings instituted against any delinquents that may then remain, for any balances due on said Stock.

ROBERT STRANGE, *President.*

Fayetteville, N. C. March 3, 1824—12wt64.

For Sale,

THE Plantation on which I now live, about fifteen miles from Fayetteville, on the Hillsborough road. The situation as to health, is inferior to none in the county. It is conveniently supplied with all necessary buildings. Persons wishing to purchase can call on the subscriber on the premises.

DANIEL M'LEAN.

61*

CHEAP CASH STORE.
SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received from N. York an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they offer for sale at a very small advance on cost, in the store lately possessed by Mr. James M'Leran, deceased.

AMONG THEIR ASSORTMENT ARE:

Extra supr. London Cloths and Cassimeres
Second and common do do.
Fine and low priced double milled drab Cloths
Pelisse and Habit Cloths
White, red and yellow Flannels
Real Welch do
Drapery for Table Covers
Sattinets and negro cloths
Kerseys and Planes
3, and 3½ point Blankets
Bombazetts and Bombazines
Caroline,
Domestic Caroline, } PLAIDS.
And Tartan,
Cashmere,
Merino, Printed, } SHAWLANDHKDFS
and Cassimere
Canton and Nankin Crapes
Ditto Robes and Shawls
Superior black Levantines
Do do figured and striped } SILKS
Do coloured do
Do do Italian Lustring
Silk Velvets, &c.
Cotton do.
Men's and women's blk. and col'd. worsted } Hosiery.
do Lambs Wool
black and white Silk
do do Cotton
Ladies' Kid,
Silk,
Beaver and Castor
Gentlemen's Buckskin, } GLOVES.
York Tan,
and Silk
Superior undressed Cortes Prints
3-4, 4-4, and 5-4 brown Shirtings & Sheetings } Domestic
Do do bleached do do
3-4 and 6-4 common and superior Checks,
3-4 and 4-4 Plaids and Stripes,
4-4 Irish Linens, in whole and half pieces
3-4 do Sheetings
5-4 and 10-4 Irish Diaper
Laces and Edgings
Gimp and other Trimmings
Elegant tambour'd and sewed, Swiss, Mull and Book
Do plain do do } MUSLINS.
Cambric and Jaconet do

ALSO,

Gentlemen's Hats
Negro do.
Brussels Carpeting
Venetian do.
Twilled Cotton Bagging
Sackings and Osnaburgs
2000 pair Shoes, all kinds.

Groceries.

Imperial and Gunpowder Tea
Loaf and lump Sugar
Iron and Salt
Madeira,
Teneriffe, and
Vin de Grave, } WINES.
Cogniac Brandy
Holland Gin
Jamaica Rum

22* HUGH CAMPBELL & CO.

P. J. TILLINGHAST

Has on hand, received direct from the Manufacturers,

200 *casks Cut Nails and Brads*, to wit:

2d 4½d. 5d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. 24d. Nails, and 4½ inch Spikes—*Also,*

6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. flooring Brads, made at the Taunton Factory, Massachusetts;—which he offers for sale on accommodating terms. He will constantly keep on hand a large supply of this article. The reputation of this factory for making cut Nails of the first quality, has long been established. It is presumed they will be esteemed by those who use them equal to any made in the United States.

55*

Wool Machine Cards.
J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE on hand, and will keep a constant supply, of Wool Machine Cards.

January 6, 1824—.32*

The Phœnix Nail Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia,

WILL keep constantly in the hands of their agent, Duncan Thompson, in Fayetteville, a supply of their NAILS and BRADS, of all the various sizes, and of a quality inferior to none. They will be sold at the Factory prices, adding charges only.

100 kegs Nails and Brads, from the Phœnix Factory, just received and for sale, by
DUNCAN THOMPSON.

March 3, 1824.—52tf.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1824

Willie Mebane & Co. *vs.* Lynch & Cather. } Original Attachment.

IT appearing to this court, that the defendants, Lynch & Cather, are inhabitants of another state: Therefore, *Ordered*, that they be and appear before this worshipful Court, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, to replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against them; and that publication thereof b made in the Carolina Observer, according to law.

From the Records,
JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1824.

Cornelius J. Tooker *vs.* David Ruth. } Original Attachment.

IT appearing to this court, that the defendant, David Ruth, is an inhabitant of another state:—Therefore, *Ordered*, that he be and appear before this worshipful Court, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, to replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against him; and that publication thereof be made in the Carolina Observer, according to law.

From the Records,
53 JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*

Just Received,

AND for sale at this office, price 20 cents single, a Pamphlet, entitled "An Address to the citizens of North-Carolina, on the subject of the Presidential Election."

Blanks,

OF ALL KINDSFOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

JOHN M'ARN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public, that he is now receiving his SPRING GOODS, at his New Stand, two doors above the Market House, Hay Street, which, together with his former stock, renders his assortment complete—among which are the following Goods, viz:

Extra, supr. and common Cloths, a variety
Austin's superlative black Cloth
Hirstbramley & Co's. extra blue do.
Sattinets, Union Mixtures and Cassinets
Bombazetts, Bombazines, &c.
4-4 and 3-4 Fancy Cambric Prints and printed Muslins, a variety
6-4, 4-4 and 3-4 cambric Ginghams
Plain and figured Jaconet Muslins
Flushed and cluster seeded do.
Tamboured, figured, and plain Book and Mull Muslins; Swiss Muslins
Plain and figured Cambrics and Muslin Robes
Linen Cambrics and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs
Thread and bobbinet Laces, Long Lawns
4-4 Irish Linens, in whole and demi pieces
Russia birdseye and 10-4 table Diapers
5-4 Irish, Russia and hemp Sheetings
Drillings, Platillas, Osnaburgs, &c.
Real and imitation Seersuckers
Cotton Cassimere and Wellington Stripe
American blue Ginghams and brown Shirtings
5-4, 7-4 and 3 4 Apron Checks
Drab, olive and black Manchester Cord
Silks, black Sinchews and Sarsnets
Black, blue and green Florence Silks
Canton Camblets and silk Vestings
Italian Crape, Silk Hose and Gloves
Black Canton Hkfs. fancy coloured Damask do.
Valencia and Marseilles Vestings
Ladies' Leghorn Hats (cheap)
Elegant setts of Ribbon
Men's Leghorn Hats
Toilette and dressing Glasses
Soda Powders, &c.

The above Goods, together with many others, too tedious to enumerate, will be sold either by wholesale or retail, for cash at reduced prices.

4t62

Received, by the last arrivals,

20 Cases of Straw Bonnets
5 do of Ladies' & Misses' Leghorn Bonnets
2 do Men's and Boy's do.
50 nests Band Boxes

And a handsome assortment of Ribbands, which are offered for sale very low.

59* ABIJAH WHITING.

5 Barrels Train Oil, (Tanners')

For sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

April 14, 1824 —58

120 casks Thomastown Stone Lime,

For sale, by
6t63 CHARLES T. HAIGH.

10 doz. English Spades,
5 do do Shovels,
15 do Smith's Anvils,
2 casks genuine Port Wine,
3 do L. P. Maderia do
90 bags Coffee,

Just received, and for sale, by
'51 M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

30 Barrels cut and family Herrings,
For, sale by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

March 31, 1824 56tf

FOR SALE.

3 packages DRY GOODS, assorted, suitable for a country Store. They are for sale at a low price, at twelve months' credit. JNO HUSKE.

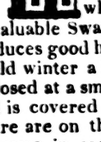
March 4. 1824.—52tf.

The Subscriber,
(Proprietor of the Wilmington Hotel,)

HAVING rented the large and commodious house, late the residence of Governor Smith, at Smithville, (North-Carolina,) will, on the first day of June next, be prepared to accommodate those persons who are disposed, during the sickly season, to remove to one of the most healthy situations in the southern States. The Wilmington Hotel will be kept open as usual. WM. H. HALSEY.

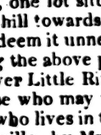
4t62.

Valuable Lands & Mills for Sale.



THE subscriber offers for sale, 12,000 acres of Land, on Lower Little River, in Cumberland county, on which there are about 150 or 200 acres of valuable Swamp Land: a part of it is cleared and produces good hay, the rest abounds with reeds, and would winter a large stock of cattle, and could be enclosed at a small expense. The remainder of the land is covered with the best pine for lumber, &c. There are on the above lands two Saw-Mills, with two saws in each frame; both of which have been lately re-built, and are in the best order. There is a good bridge over the river at the mills. Also, some cleared ground, under good fence; a handsome garden; and the necessary buildings for carrying on the business. Oxen, timber, wheels, and the necessary tools, may be had with the mills.

Also, 1000 acres on Upper Little River, in Moore county, known by the name of the Garter Place, which is well known to be one of the most valuable tracts of land in that part of the country. It lies well, abounds with excellent springs, and a mill site within fifty yards of the houses. The whole of it is either good bottom or cotton land of a superior quality. It has a good orchard, and a large quantity of open land.



Also, one lot and the buildings thereon, situated in the town of Fayetteville, on Green street, lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Baker; and also, one lot situated on Person street, at the foot of the hill towards Campbelton.

I deem it unnecessary to be more minute in describing the above property. The Mills, Lands, &c. on Lower Little River will, in my absence, be shown to those who may wish to purchase, by Mr. Angus Killy, who lives in the neighborhood. The lots in Fayetteville, by Mr. Duncan Thompson; and the lands in Moore county, by myself. I will sell all or any part of the above property very low, for cash, or on a liberal credit. 51tf

B. W. WILLIAMS.

Committed

TO the jail of this county, a negro man who calls himself Matthew Clarkson, and says he is free, that he was kidnapped by speculators in Delaware, and sold to another speculator named Samuel Scott, from whom he escaped in Rockingham county, in this state. Said negro is about five feet ten inches high, stout made, and of a dark complexion; he has a scar on his right eye, and one on his ancle bone; he is about twenty-three or twenty-four years of age. The owner is hereby requested to come forward; prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

SAMUEL MAULTSBY, Jailor.

April 15, 1824.—*58

Blank Deeds, for sale at this Office.

CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.....EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.....FRIDAY, APRIL 30.

THE TARIFF.

The Senate, as in committee of the whole, Mr. *King*, of Alaba. in the Chair, resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill from the House of Representatives, "to amend the several acts for imposing duties on imports."

Mr. *Kelly* moved to amend the bill in the following clause: "On cotton bagging, four and a half cents per square yard, uutil the 30th day of June, 1825: and, afterwards, a duty of five and a half cents per square yard," by striking out from it the words "until the 30th day of June, 1825; and, afterwards, a duty of five and a half cents per square yard."

Mr. *Kelly* supported his motion at considerable length—shewing the impropriety of laying such duties as to force the manufacture of this article into existence; the improbability that hemp, from which the cotton bagging is manufactured, would be soon raised in this country, in any great quantity; as its cultivation and preparation for market, was a dirty, unpleasant occupation, and uncongenial to a people possessing as many blessings, and as many more pleasant means of employment, as are possessed by this people; that, if the people were disposed to engage in the manufacture, the duties now existing afford sufficient encouragement; and that the article ought not to receive further encouragement at the expense of the cotton planter.

After some debate, for and against the motion,

The question on Mr. *Kelly's* motion was then put, and decided in the *affirmative*—Yeas 28. So the highest rate of duty on cotton bagging, was stricken out.

Mr. *Holmes*, of Maine, moved to amend the bill in the following clause: "On all manufactures, not herein specified, of cotton, silk, flax, or hemp, or of which either of these materials shall be a component part, a duty of 25 per centum ad valorem," by inserting, after the word "*part*," the words, "excepting Russia, Holland's, and Ravens Duck."

On motion of Mr. *Smith*, the words "and Russia Sheetings," were added to the exception.

Mr. *Barbour* moved that "German Linens" be also added to the excepted articles.

Mr. *Talbot* moved that the bill and amendments be ordered to lie on the table; and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Executive business, which was agreed to.

SATURDAY, MAY 1.—The bill from the House of Representatives, "to amend the several acts for imposing duties on imports," was again taken up for consideration, in committee of the whole, Mr. *King*, of Alaba. in the chair.

Just previous to the bill being ordered to lie on the table, yesterday, Mr. *Holmes*, of Maine, had moved to amend it, by excepting "Russia, Hollands, and Ravens Duck, and Russia Sheetings," from the duty of 25 per cent. levied on other cotton, silk, flax, or hempen fabrics; and Mr. Barbour had moved to amend the amendment, by adding to it, as another exception, "German Linens."

Mr. *Barbour* now varied his motion, by withdrawing the words "German linens," and proposing to add to the exceptions, "Oznaburgs, Ticklenburgs, and Burlaps."

It was urged, in behalf of this amendment, that the manufacture of the article had never been attempted in this country; that it was an article of the first necessity, for clothing for the poorer classes of the community, and for servants; and, for these reasons, was not a legitimate object of heavy taxation. On the other hand, it was contended that goods of a similar kind, though not known by the same name, were manufactured in this country—and, being an article of necessity, its manufacture ought to be encouraged, in order to render us independent, for the necessaries of life, of other countries.

The question upon amending the amendment, as proposed by Mr. Barbour, was then put, and decided in the negative, by yeas and nays, as follows:—Yeas 23, Nays 24. So the amendment to the amendment was **lost.**

The question was then upon amending the bill, so as to except "Russia, Holland's, and Ravens Duck, and Russia Sheetings," from the duty of 25 per cent. which it is contemplated to impose on manufactures of cotton, silk, flax, or hemp. Mr. *Lloyd*, of Mas. advocated this amendment. Mr. *Barbour* then moved an adjournment, and

The Senate adjourned.

MONDAY, MAY 3.—Mr. *Jackson*, from the joint committee appointed to consider what business is necessary to be acted on at the present session of Congress, and at what time the session may be closed, submitted their final report on this subject; stating that, in the opinion of the committee, the session of Congress may be terminated on the 19th instant. The report was laid on the table.

The unfinished business of Saturday, being the consideration, as in committee of the whole, of the bill from the other House, "to amend the several acts for imposing duties on imports," was resumed. Mr. *King*, of Alaba. was again called to the chair.

The question was, upon the motion submitted on Friday by Mr. *Holmes*, of Maine, to amend the bill so as to except "Russia, Holland's, and Raven's Duck, and Russia Sheetings," from the duty of 25 per centum ad valorem, which the bill contemplates to impose upon all manufactures of cotton, silk, flax, or hemp.

After considerable debate, the question on the motion of Mr. *Holmes*, of Maine, was then put, and decided in the negative, by yeas and nays, as follows:—Yeas 21, Nays 26. So the Senate refused to except duck and sheetings from the duty proposed in the bill.

Mr. *Elliott* then moved to amend the bill by striking out all the proviso which fixes a *minimum* price upon which the duties on cotton cloths, and cotton twist, yarn, or thread, are to be calculated.

Mr. *Elliott* spoke at considerable length in support of his amendment, taking an extensive and general view of the principles upon which the bill is founded, and of its probable operation upon all the various interests of the country.

The Senate then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5.—The Senate proceeded to consider the bill from the House of Representatives, "to amend the several acts for imposing duties on imports."

The question was upon the amendment moved by Mr. *Elliott*, on Monday last, to strike out that part of the bill which establishes the *minimum* for the calculation of the duties on cotton cloths and cotton twist, yarn, or thread.

After some debate,

Mr. *Eaton* moved to amend the bill, in the proviso respecting the minimum on cotton goods, so as to make the minimum of 35 cents per yard inapplicable to goods which cost 15 cents, and less than that price, and to leave those goods subject only to the present existing minimum of 25 cents per yard.

Mr. *Hayne* moved to amend the amendment, by extending it to goods which cost 20 cents. This was not agreed to.

The question was then put on Mr. Eaton's amendment, and decided in the negative.

Mr. *Holmes*, of Maine, then moved to amend the bill by reducing the minimum upon which the duty on cotton cloth is to be calculated, from 35 cents to 30 cents per square yard. This amendment was agreed to, 28 members voting in the affirmative; and so the *minimum* on cotton cloths was reduced to *thirty* cents.

The question was then put on Mr. Elliott's motion to *strike out* all the proviso relative to the *minimum* on cotton goods, and decided in the *negative*, by yeas and nays, as follows:—Yeas 23, Nays 24.

Mr. *Holmes*, of Maine, then moved to amend the bill by striking out from it the following clause: "On all foreign distilled spirits, 15 per centum upon the duties now imposed by law, and in addition thereto."

The question upon the amendment was put, and decided in the *affirmative*, by yeas and nays, as follows:—Yeas 28, Nays 18.

So the proposed duty on foreign distilled spirits was stricken out.

Mr. *Smith* then moved to amend the bill, by striking out the clause which imposes duties on unmanufactured wool; and

The Senate adjourned.

We observe a singular misapprehension, on the part of some of our public prints, in respect to the effect of the bill, which has passed the Senate, and is now before the House of Representatives of the United States, for abolishing Imprisoement for Debt. It seems to be supposed that the bill, if it become a law, is to be universally operative, and is to abolish imprisonment for debt throughout the land. The least reflection, however, will shew, that an act of the Congress of the United States, on the subject, can apply only to cases in which the Courts of the United States have cognizance, and, of course, not to cases of judgments in the Courts of the several states, which must, even should this bill pass, continue to be regulated by the laws of the States. There is good ground to believe, however, that the example of the general government on this point would be followed, at no long distance, by the governments of the several States.—*Nat. Intell.*

Our readers have observed a statement, made by Mr. CANNING, in the British House of Commons, on the 16th ultimo, of a Treaty having been concluded between the Commissioners of the United States and of Great Britain, to give a mutual right of search to the commissioned vessels of each nation, in the case of vessels suspected of being engaged in the Slave Trade. We hear that a Treaty on that subject was actually signed at London, on the thirteenth ultimo, between Mr. RUSH, on the part of this government, and Mr. STATFORD CANNING and Mr. HUSLISSON, Commissioners for that purpose, on the part of the British government. The Treaty, it is said, has arrived here, and it is probable will be laid before the Senate, for its decision thereon, during the present Session of Congress.—*ib.*

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 4.—By the arrival at this port last evening, of the schr. Herman, Bedford, in 33 days from Rio Janeiro, information has been received, that the present Emperor Don Pedro has granted a Constitution to the Brazilians, and the government is to be considered hereafter as a *limited*, and not *absolute*, monarchy. The Roman Catholic is the established religion, but all other forms will be permitted to be publicly solemnized. The reigning dynasty is to be Don Pedro I. and his legitimate successors.

Freeman's Journal.

OHIO.—The Cincinnati Emporium of the 15th instant, says—"We observe that in all the estimates on the Presidential question, Ohio is placed to the credit of Mr. Clay. For the information of our Atlantic brethren we assure them that from an attentive observation of the current of public opinion, Ohio is now for Mr. Adams."

The same paper adds, "by information from Missouri, we are led to believe in that State Mr. Adams is gradually acquiring a preponderance."

INTELLIGENCE.

Since our last, Liverpool papers to the 26th ult. containing London dates to the 28th, have been received by arrivals at New-York.

The new Minister from Colombia, arrived in London on the 24th.

Mr. Canning had announced to Parliament, the signing of a treaty with the U. States, under certain regulations and restrictions, acknowledging the mutual right of search of suspected slave vessels. Mr. Canning said "It was gratifying to see the *two greatest maritime powers in the world*, combining to put an extinguisher on the Slave Trade."

Letters have been received from the British squadron at Algiers, (via Marseilles) dated March 2, which states that the Dey had renewed his engagements with Admiral Sir Harry Neale, not to make Christian captives, and to abide by the treaty made with Lord Exmouth. Sir H. Neale was, in consequence, about to return to Malta, with the Revenge, Naiad, &c.

An account from Smyrna, of the 26th of Feb. states that the fortress of Caristo has surrendered to the Greek Gen. Odysseus; and an account from Nuremburg of March 19th, states that a Turkish corps, which marched from Thessaly early in Feb. for Lepanto, had been entirely cut to pieces by the Greeks at Livadia.

Accounts from China had reached London on the 22d, that the differences between the East India Company and the Chinese authorities had been adjusted, and the ships homeward bound had taken in their cargoes.

A Paris paper of the 25th ult. announces the arrival at Cherbourg, of the U. S. ship Cyenne, from N. York, having on board Mr. Brown, our Minister to France.

The late anniversary of Washington's Birth was celebrated in Paris by 40 Americans. Among the guests was the Marquis de la Fayette.

From the Liverpool Courier, March 24.

The New Packet-Ship Pacific.—We mentioned, in our last, the arrival of the new packet-ship Pacific, Capt. S. Maxwell, from New-York. This fine vessel has during the week, been crowded with visitors, who have viewed, with felings of admiration, the splendid style in which her cabins are fitted up. Her dining room is 40 feet by 14. A mahogany table runs down the centre, with seats on each side formed of the same wood and covered with black hair-cloth. The end of the room aft is spanned by an elliptical arch, supported by handsome pillars of Egyptian porphyry. The sides of the cabin are formed of mahogany and satin wood, tastefully disposed in panels, and most superbly polished. The doors of the state rooms are very neat, and of the compartments in each being inlaid with a square of brilliant plate glass. An arch extends over the entrance to each room, supported by delicate pillars of beautiful white Italian marble, exquisitely polished. The state rooms are seven on each side; they are fitted up with much taste, and with a studious regard of the comfort and convenience of the passengers. The side board is placed in a recess, at the end of the cabin. An arch is thrown over it, by two pillars of native American marble, from the State of Vermont. The wood work is formed of highly polished mahogany, handsomely panelled and ornamented with glass nobs. Slender pillars of white marble, the caps ornamented with burnished gold support a handsome slab of white Italian marble, which constitutes the surface of this beautiful piece of workmanship. The recess is formed of mahogany, richly veneered; and in the centre is a brilliant mirror. The mast, passing through the middle of the table, is bronzed; and a glass lamp is suspended from the ceiling. The ladies' cabin is 14 feet by 12.—It has four state-rooms on each side, and is ornamented in a style of elegance to match the dining room. An elliptical arch, supported by handsome pillars of American marble, extends over a recess ornamented with beautiful cabinet-work. The panels are inlaid with plate-glass and have a most superb and dazzling effect. This cabin is furnished with handsome pillars of sofas; and a beautiful lamp of ground-glass, on which a landscape and figures are painted, is suspended from the centre. Such is a faint description of the cabins of this elegant ship. They are fitted up in a style of splendour which almost rivals the most highly ornamented room in the most princely mansion on land. Indeed, the style in which all the American packet ships are fitted up for the accommodation of passengers unites, in a remarkable degree, the useful with the superb. The Pacific is upwards of 500 tons burthen, is built of live oak, copper fastened and is now coppering in No. 2, Graving-Dock. Nothing can exceed the politeness of Captain Maxwell in showing her to the public; and we can assure our readers, that they will be highly delighted by inspecting this splendid vessel.

AUGSBURG, MARCH 12.

Discoveries in the Moon.—Professor Gruithuisen in Munich, whose selenognostic researches are known to the learned from Bode's Astronomical Calender, and other writings, has spoken in that Calender and in one of his works, of the discovery which his extremely quick sight, aided by a good telescope of Frauenhofer's making, has been enabled to make of a colossal building, situated near the Equator of the Moon, resembling a fortress, with strait ramparts, which are arranged like the lateral fibres of an alder leaf. We now learn that he has also discovered a great many regularly made roads, alterations evidently made by art, in natural walls, the clearest traces of cultivation on the surface of the Moon, (which Schroeber affirmed to exist,) and several other indications of rational beings in that planet.

DOMESTIC.

COLUMBIA, S. C. MAY 4.

On the night of Sunday last, between twelve and one o'clock, the inhabitants of this town were again alarmed by the appalling cry of fire, which broke out in a large wooden tenement, unoccupied, belonging to Mr. Barrett, to which an addition had just been built of brick. The flame was breaking out at the top of the roof when it was discovered by the town guard, who immediately gave the alarm; but the fire had got such hold, and progressed so rapidly, that in a few moments the whole building was in flames, and destroyed, together with the large druggist store of Dr. De Leon, a small house occupied by Mr. Veal as a silversmith's shop, the dry goods store of Mr. Barrett, and the dwelling house of Mr. Bicket, Sheriff of this district; all which buildings stood so near each other as to render every effort to save them ineffectual.

A two story wooden tenement, occupied by Mr. Pollock as a dry goods store, on the north side, and within a few feet of the house in which the fire originated, was quite unexpectedly saved through the great exertions of the fire engine companies, who deserve the greatest praise for their perseverance, activity and judgment displayed on the occasion. The large brick back store of Mr. Barrett was also preserved through their exertions.

During the whole time of the fire, the wind came almost directly from the north east, and carried the heat and flame in the direction of the gaol, and occasionally towards the market; but through the exertions of a number of persons who got on the tops of those buildings, they received no injury.

As the fire originated in a house not occupied, it is thought to have been the designed work of an incendiary.

We are inforned that all the buildings destroyed, with the exception of Mr. Bicket's house, were insured. *State Gaz.*

Murder.—David Wilson, a negro slave, belonging to Daved J. Ward, Esq. in Jefferson county, Kentucky, has been found guilty of the murder of one Smith, a white man, by trade a cooper, and sentenced to be executed on the 10th of May next. It appeared in evidence, on the trial, that early in the month of March, Smith came to a house near to Ward's mill, (Ky.) and requested leave to warm himself; the woman of the house desired the negro who was present, to get up and give Smith a chair, which after some altercation he did. When Smith left the house, the negro followed him and was seen pursuing to a wood; he was observed to strike the man, but no notice was taken of it, until a few days after Smith was found dead in the wood, and shockingly mangled. Suspicion attached to the negro, and on his being taken into custody he acknowledged that he murdered the man. He said they had no quarrel, but the devil tempted him to do it. In addition to his confession, there was strong corroborating testimony, which left no doubt on the minds of the jury, as to his guilt. *Eve. Post.*

On the 5th ultimo, Col. *David Lowe* was tried at Florence, Alabama, for killing Maj. *Davies Kilcrease* at that place, on the 19th March last, and acquitted.

Small Pox.—We regret to learn, says the Newbern Sentinel of the 24th ultimo, that several recent cases of the Small Pox have taken place in Pitt county; some of which have been fatal in their termination.

By the last report of the Physicians of Halifax, it appears that no new case has occurred in that town since our last publication.

The Washington Recorder of the 30th ultimo, states, that there has not been a new case of this decease in that town for the last ten days. Two persons only in the town are afflicted with it, and those are convalescing, as are also the persons that were removed to the country. The inhabitants generally have been vaccinated, the Commissioners having provided for the Vaccination of the poor gratuitously. The Kine Pock or Vaccine has proved a complete preventive. *Raleigh Star.*

The Chesapeak and Deleware Canal.—A gentleman who has just returned from the canal ground, informs us that although little more than a week has elapsed since the work was commenced, there are already between 300 and 400 men actively employed in excavating the earth. In a few weeks more than double the number will probably be employed.—*Nat. Gazette.*

LA FAYETTE.

We think it now reduced to a certainty, that La Fayette, excluded as he has been from the chamber of the French Deputies, will make this land of freedom his future residence. This was the only apology that he made for not complying with our invitation. We trust and hope, that the noble soul who fought our battles, will take its flight to Washington's, in the regions of glory, from the very soil which he shed his blood to defend, amidst the cheering benedictions of millions of freemen, and the prayers of a grateful people.

[*Balt. Morn. Chronicle.*

Something curious.—There is an old live-oak stump on Mr. Coopers' plantation (St-Simon's) near Darien, Georgia, from which the original stern post of the Constitution was taken—shortly after the capture of the Guerriere, by that vessel, a Bay tree sprung up from the centre of the old stump—and has continued to flourish ever since—and, as an evergreen, may be seen at all times of the year, constantly increasing in beauty and strength. We are told that Mr. C. guards it with uncommon care.—*Gazette.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 182[illegible]

We are informed by a gentleman who was present, that at the late term of the Superior Court of Lincoln county, *Collins*, the celebrated counterfeiter, who has so often evaded the claims of justice, was convicted of making and passing counterfeit dollars. His moulds, which were of steel, and very ingeniously made, together with a quantity of counterfeit coin, finished, half finished, and rough, were exhibited on the trial. The sentence of the court we do not precisely recollect, but it consisted of fine, imprisonment and whipping. He is now in Lincoln jail, with his distinguished associate adjutor, *Twitty*, who was convicted at a former term of a like offence.

We congratulate our fellow citizens, and more especially those who have taken an interest in the matter, that there is a flattering prospect of our obtaining the establishment of the Line of Stages, which is the subject of the following memorial.

We are every day more convinced of the benefit which would result from this measure; and having recently had an opportunity of becoming better acquainted with that part of the back country, in our own State, through which the line, when established, will pass, we are more firmly convinced that an immediate and obvious advantage will be derived from it to ourselves and to our friends in the Western part of the State.—Almost the whole of the produce of that valuable tract of country, lying between the Pee Dee and the Catawba, particularly the counties of Cabarrus, Mecklenburg and Iredell, is carried to South-Carolina, principally to Charleston: it is estimated that the quantity of cotton alone, from these three counties, which is carried out of the State, is equal on average, to 27,000 bales per annum; and we are informed by an intelligent planter in that section of country, who has tried all the markets within his reach, that 14 cents in Fayetteville, is better than 15½ in Charleston. We are convinced that it would be greatly to the mutual interest of the parties, that a more general knowledge of our market and its advantages, should be afforded to persons residing in the back country. As citizens of North-Carolina, we ought to cultivate a more intimate acquaintance, and by the adoption of suitable measures, to raise our State from that humble station which she has so long and so tamely submitted to occupy, to the rank and importance to which she is so justly entitled. It is enough to keep us in poverty to pay the annual revenue to the general government, whilst scarcely any public expenditure is made within our own borders, and while our citizens are carrying the products of their farms to a neighbouring state, there building up towns and increasing the wealth of their neighbors, regardless of the equal and indeed superior advantages which might be held out to them at home.

The country between the Pee Dee and the Catawba is probably, the richest part of N. Carolina. The people are generally in good circumstances; moral and intelligent, and without bounds to their hospitality. It is to be regretted that they have all their commercial transactions in South-Carolina, not only on account of the pecuniary loss to the State, but also on account of the necessary intercourse which must be kept up with those places to which they trade, and the consequences which must flow therefrom;—feelings and partialities for the institutions of our neighbors are acquired, and the direct claims of our own institutions of a similar kind, entirely overlooked. The young men, when prepared for college, are sent to the seminaries of our sister states to complete their education, and return home after the usual term, with feelings of contempt and disgust against the land of their nativity and childhood, and in most instances, seize the first opportunity of exchanging their residence for some part of the union occupying a more elevated rank. Any thing tending to change, in any degree, the present unfavorable state of things in this respect, must be hailed by those who feel a real interest in the prosperity of our State, with heartfelt satisfaction, and to such the establishment of the beforementioned line of stages, cannot be uninteresting.

Persons who would be willing to contract for carrying the Mail from Fayetteville to Salisbury, or from Fayetteville to Charlotte, in a two horse stage, to perform the trip once a week, will please make their propositions, addressed to the "*Post Master, Fayetteville,*" in all this month. The object is, to ascertain in the most certain manner the actual expense of such a contract.

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE U. STATES.

The Memorial and Petition of the Citizens of the Town of Fayetteville, North-Carolina:

In consequence of the great and increasing intercourse between the States of Tennessee and North-Carolina, the convenience and better security of the Mail communication, as well as the personal accommodation of the citizens of the respective States, renders it important that the Mail westwardly should be transported in a line of stages.—It is therefore respectfully suggested to your Honorable Body, to instruct the Post-Master General to contract for carrying the large Western Mail in Stages from Fayetteville, North-Carolina, by the way of Salisbury, or via Rockingham, (Richmond Court House,) Wadesborough, Charlotte, Lincolnton, Morganton, Asheville and the Warm Springs, to Newport in Tennessee, there to unite with a similar line from Nashville and Knoxville, at such times and subject to such modifications of the proposed route, as in the opinion of that officer, the public interest may require.

The intimate connexion which necessarily subsists between the States of Tennessee and North-Carolina, and the ties of family and kindred arising from so large a portion of the original population of Tennessee having emigrated from this State, require that every reasonable facility should be extended to the intercourse between the two states.

The existing arrangement for the transportation of the Mail does not, however, hold out such facilities; and to the foregoing consideration, applicable alike to each State, may be added, on the part of the citizens of North-Carolina, the extent of their titles to Western Lands. The importance of this interest, the relations which it of course gives rise to, and the necessity which often exists for safe and speedy communication on subjects connected with it, make it desirable that more convenient opportunities for that purpose should be afforded, than are now attainable. Such an alteration should in justice take place, as will prevent the necessity of their adopting for security and expedition, (as they are now not unfrequently compelled to do) so distant and circuitous a route as that by Richmond, Va. and even Washington City, in sending letters to Nashville, Murfreesborough, and other places in Tennessee; or of obliging those interested in land claims, or other business in that state, to resort to a special agency.

The security of the mail, it seems to be admitted, is more effectually attained by transportation in stages, than by any other mode; while, at the same time, the adoption of this course greatly promotes the accommodation of the citizen in the way of personal intercourse. The advantage of the proposed arrangement would be very considerable, not to the two states more particularly interested merely, but to the United States at large. On the one hand, the convenience of the citizens of Tennessee travelling to the seaboard or to the Northern cities on commercial business, and that of the citizens of the Western part of North-Carolina in their interconrse with the Eastern, to Fayetteville, Newbern and Wilmington; and on the other, the resort of the low-country people in the summer to the healthy upper country, and to the medicinal springs of that district, which the contemplated line would pass through, present to your Petitioners an additional reason, why the measure should be carried into effect.

The increased expense of a stage transportation of the present Western Mail from Fayetteville to Nashville, it is believed, would be inconsiderable, if any. The Horse Mail, which now leaves this place, once a week, owing to the increased circulation of Newspapers, is become too large to be carried in that way, and will soon, in any event, require another mode of conveyance. Besides, part of the existing line might be discontinued, on the proposed one going into operation; and the increased security and expedition which the contemplated transportation of the mail would give, would have an immediate tendency to increase the letter and newspaper carriage on that line, and consequently, the revenue, out of which the expense of supporting it is to be defrayed.

Your Petitioners, in suggesting this route, would disclaim the idea of seeking any undue preference to their own individual interest, or of entertaining a belief that in adjusting the details of the proposed route, any considerations would influence its location, but the sole aim to afford the greatest public convenience to the largest number of those who are to be more immediately benefitted by the measure. They would, however, take the liberty of noticing some facts, which, in their opinion, render *Fayetteville* the most suitable place for the termination Eastwardly of this line, either over *Cheraw* or CHARLESTON, in South-Carolina, or any other town in this State—

Fayetteville is situated on the main Northern and Southern Stage Road, and that Mail arrives and departs daily in Stages:—

Fayetteville, is a *Distributing* Post-Office, and the only one on the line between Petersburg, Virginia, and Augusta, Georgia; thus presenting by its central situation, a convenient point for the termination of this line:—

Letters directed from Charleston to Cheraw (and so *vice versa*) first arrive at this place by the Charleston Mail Stage, via Godfrey's Ferry, and are sent to Cheraw by the Columbia and Camden Mail Stage.

The distance between Fayetteville and Newport is about 296 miles, through a thickly settled and abundant country, which distance might be accomplished in stages conveniently in six or seven days. From this place and by this route, travellers from Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and the upper part of Georgia, would have a convenient mode of conveyance or letter communication—To Charleston, by Godfrey's Ferry, in the Mail Stage, which departs daily: To Washington City, by Raleigh, Petersburg, and Richmond, by daily Stage: To Wilmington, by Mail Stage, three times a week, which Stage runs through in a day: To New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore by the Norfolk Stage, which also arrives and departs, thrice a week, and performs the distance in three days, and completes the journey, between Fayetteville and New-York, in six days. Thus affording to the interior of several important States, by means of the cross line of Mail Stages from Powelton, Georgia, through Charlotte, to Fredericksburg in Virginia, a convenient and expeditious route, for purposes either of business or pleasure.

In conclusion, as the greater part of the contemplated route would of necessity pass through the upper counties of North-Carolina, a section of country peculiarly identified in its agricultural and commercial interests with this town, and whose views and wishes would not be met by any other direction and termination of the line,—and as through all that distance the line would traverse roads leading to Fayetteville, which the Legislature of North-Carolina have made large and liberal appropriations for improving, and that too, with the avowed intention of facilitating the intercourse between the Western and Eeastern sections of the State, and of building up and fostering a large commercial town within its own borders, for the accommodation of its citizens, and the developement of its own native resources,—it appears but reasonable, that claims so well founded, ought, in the event of conflicting pretensions, to secure to your Memorialists a decided preference. And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[COMMUNICATION.]

MR. EDITOR: In your paper of the 29th ultimo, I discovered an advertisement by Messrs. Herbert & Drummond, stating that they had converted the *Lodge* into a *Theatre*. Believing at the time that this was a mistake of the gentlemen, I waited for your next paper for their apology; but seeing none, I am now induced purely from a regard to truth, to contradict this assertion, and to prevent erroneous impressions abroad, to say, that *only* a *lower room* in the Masonic Building, in this place, is thus occupied by these gentlemen. C.

May 12, 1824.

To the Editor of the Observer.

SIR: I take the liberty of handing you for insertion, an article from a late New-York paper, describing a newly invented *Mail Portmanteau*. It is very possible that the idea may have been original with Col. Laporte, the gentleman who claims the invention, but in justice to a very ingenious mechanic, Mr. *Barnum Beach*, of this place, and at his request, I state the fact, that a *Portmanteau*, precisely of the kind described in the inclosed extract, (except that the wool was not used) was made by him under my inspection, by order of the Postmaster General, in the year 1821, and forwarded to the General Post-Office. The plan was highly approved, and only on account of its weight it was deemed inexpedient to adopt it into use. At that time I suggested to the Postmaster General, and still think that a portmanteau of this construction would answer a valuable purpose as a letter-bag, in lieu of the canvas bag now used; and might be secured within the large portmanteau so as to answer nearly the same purpose that would be obtained by having the mail secured to the body of the stage.—Mr. Beach has applied for a patent for his invention.

Respectfully,

JOHN M'RAE, *P. M.*

Post-Office, Fayetteville, 10th May.

A new Invention for the security of the Public Mail-bags.

We have seen a specimen of an invention by a French officer who has been long in this country, and is a citizen of the United States, intended to secure mail-bags from the attempts of robbers. It is proposed to substitute for the leathern bags now in use, a net-work composed of stout iron rings, enclosed between two covers of deer skin stuffed with wool, and covered outside with strong leather. A bag formed in this manner, would resist the force of almost any power which in ordinary circumstances could be applied to it. It is proposed to fasten the mouth of the bag with a newly invented and very secure lock, and to attach the whole to the bottom of the mail-carriage, so that none but the post-master shall be able to open or to remove it.

The weight of the new bags, which seemed at first an objection to them, need not exceed much more than double that of those now in use, and the new invention promises much greater durability than the old bags. On the whole, we think it offers great security to our post-office establishment. Col. Laporte, we understand, has gone to Washington, for the purpose of offering it to government; and if it is as highly approved as we believe it deserves to be, we confidently trust that he will meet liberal encouragement. The security of our mails, as well as the baggage of travellers, is becoming more important every year; and this invention may be applied to protect the latter as well as the former.

NORFOLK, MAY 7,

A full grown *Cucumber*, raised by Mr. *Joseph A. Barron*, was exhibited in our market yesterday, being a month in advance of the usual time for the maturity of that vegetable.—*Herald.*

FOR THE CAROLINA OBSERVER.

Mr. Bingham: Your correspondent of the 15th April, has certainly committed a mistake in assuming the signature to his piece. Instead of "the rights of man," he must have intended to put "the rights of caucus." In the course of my few observations I shall keep in mind his proper name. He has fallen into yet another mistake. He says there is no difference between the nightly caucus, held by certain members of the last Assembly, and the late public meetings of the people at Salisbury, Raleigh and Lincolnton. I can only accouut for this obtuseness of his optics on the reason of the old maxim—"None are so blind as those who will not see." To minds not obscured by prejudices, there is a very striking difference between the Raleigh *Caucus*, and any public meeting of the *people*. I will just note a few of the particulars in which they differ. 1. The Raleigh *caucus* was held by members of the Assembly, who were sent to Raleigh to legislate, not to make a President. The meetings of the people were held by all classes of citizens, to whom the constitution gives the right to assemble together, and to whom belongs the privilege of choosing Presidents.—2. The *Caucus* was held on invitation only, to the partizans of Wm. H. Crawford, and all other persons were excluded. The meetings of the people were free to all, and were more or less attended by the friends of all the candidates, and by all classes of citizens.—3. The Raleigh *caucus* was held after night;—"They chose darkness rather than light, because their deeds were evil."—The meetings of the people were held in day-light, when all might attend, and see what was going on.—4. The *caucus* met to dictate a ticket to the people, and to force Wm. H. Crawford on them as President.—The *People* met to resist that dictation, and to form a ticket for themselves.

These are a few of the points in which the *Caucus* differs from the meetings of the People. I cannot flatter myself that "rights of caucus" will be able to see them; but, I have no doubt the great body of your readers will see, and remember too.

"Rights of Caucus" says, that the list I sent you does not contain the names of all the members who assisted in the nocturnal orgies at Raleigh; and, he names several gentlemen who, he says, were there. Now, sir, I *know* that at least half of those he names, were not there; and I have just cause to believe that the others were not. It is an easy matter for "rights of caucus" to assert that such and such persons were there; but let him have *their* authority for making the assertion, if he would be credited. In order to put him to the test, I now assert, and I here offer to wager him any sum he chooses to specify, that neither James Graham, James Legrand, John McCauley, nor Nat. Gordon were in the Caucus. I could go on and name others, but these are sufficient, at this time, to show whether "rights of caucus" will back his assertions.

I admit it is possible that a mistake of a few names may be found on either side; for the Caucus themselves kept no list. In all caucuses held before, or since the Raleigh caucus, one of the first things done was to take down the names of the persons attending; and, no doubt, the Raleigh caucus would have done the same, had not the smallness of the meeting deterred them from it. They were ashamed to let the public see their number, and thought by not putting their names down in black and white, they could make believe that it was much greater. Either this was the reason for the omission, or they were, perhaps, ashamed and afraid to send out their names to the public. Be it either; it was such as the people's representatives should on all occasions eschew. They should never engage in any transaction, where they are either ashamed or afraid for their names to be taken down and made public.

A SUBSCRIBER.

MARRIED,

In Lincoln county, on the 29th ultimo, by the Rev. John Robinson, the Rev. ROBERT H. MORRISON, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in this town, to Miss MARY GRAHAM, daughter of Gen. Graham, of Lincoln county.

DIED,

In this town, on Friday morning last, Maj. *Larkin Newby*, about 40 years of age. Society has lost a worthy member in the death of Maj. Newby; he was very much respected by the inhabitants of this place, for uprightness of character and suavity of manners.

"In the midst of life, we are in death!"

We perform a melancholy and painful duty in committing to our obituary record the name of Mr. GEORGE HOLMES, of the firm of *Holmes & Wright*, Merchants of Elizabeth City, N. C. He fell suddenly in the street of that town, about noon on Saturday last, while walking with some friends, engaged in the ordinary transaction of his Mercantile business, and immediately expired. We have a letter from his own hand, written, as we learn, with many others, only an hour or two before his unexpected summons to the world of spirits.—What a lesson to mortality—"be ye also ready, for ye know not the day nor the hour wherein the son of man cometh."

Norfolk Beacon.

FOR SALE,

At twelve months Credit,

A small assortment of well selected *DRY GOODS*, just received from New-York.

JNO. HUSKE.

May 12, 1824.—3t64

REMOVAL.

L. R. Martense

HAS removed to the store, formerly occupied by Mr. Amos Kimball, north-west corner of Market square, where he offers for sale a general assortment of *DRY GOODS*, &c. at wholesale or retail,

62*

THEATRE.

On Friday evening, May 14, will be presented a celebrated Opera in 3 acts, written by G. Colman, Esq. and performed in London, New-York and Philadelphia, with unbounded applause, called the

SPANISH BARBER,

Or, Faithless Precaution.

after which, a favorite Ballette Dance, in 1 act, called

Flora's Birth Day.

The whole to conclude with the laughable Farce of

TWO STRINGS TO YOUR BOW.

OR, THE

Proof of the Pudding is in the eating.

Tickets, front boxes, $1—children, under 12, 50 cents. Side box, fifty cents.—To be had at the Mansion Hotel, and at the Theatre.

Doors open at 7, and the curtain to rise at 8 o'clock precisely. No money taken at the doors of the Theatre. Smoking in the Theatre expressly prohibited.

☞ *The Bar of the Theatre to let.*

The Raffle

For the Painting of the Ship Wreck,

Will positively take place at 8 o'clock this evening, at the Mansion Hotel; at which time, a few chances not taken, will be disposed of by raffle. Those persons disposed to take a chance, are respectfully invited to attend.

Phœnix Fire Company.

THE members of this Company will meet in the Town House, on Wednesday evening, the 19th instant, at candle-light, for the purpose of electing officers. JOHN M'RAE, *Capt.*

May 10.

Cheaper than ever!

THE subscriber intending to leave this place for the North in the course of a few weeks, offers the remainder of his stock of BOOTS and SHOES, at unusual low prices.

Also, on consignment,

5 cases Ladies' Straw Bonnets
50 doz. do do Bands
5 boxes cotton and wool Cards
100 boxes superior American Cigars
20 do Windsor Shaving Soap
5 doz. Shoe Blacking
5 doz. wire Sceives
50 doz. Ladies' Hair Combs, &c. &c.

A. G. DEAL.

☞All persons indebted are requested to make payment before the first of June next.

61*

Sheriff's Sale of Lands,

FOR the years 1821 and 1822, at the Court House in Wadesborough, in the County of Anson, on Monday, 19th of June, 1824, and to continue from day to day until all shall be sold, or tax paid:

FOR THE YEAR 1821,

Jones Green, 580 acres, Rocky river
William Gurley, 400 acres do do.
Joshua Heuson, 150 acres on Gracey creek
John M'Intire, 99 acres on Richardson's creek
Solomon Nash, 150 do on do do
John Smith, 500 acres on do do
Robords Allen, 100 do on Waters Richardson
Thomas Rogers, 1600 acres on Lain's creek
Cullin Smith, 400 acres on Richardson's creek
John Simpson, 240 do waters Lain's creek
Moses Shelbey, 91 acres on Richardson's creek
Parott Williams, 488 do on waters of Richardson
John Freeman, 350 acres on Lain's creek
Richard Elliott, 150 do on do do
Howell Gillam, 350 do on do do
Hurely Hortin, 854 do on do do
Isaac Sewellin, 250 do on do do
Asea Pearcu, 1000 do on do do
Irven Warin, 150 do on do do
James Yearby, 184 do on do do
Elijah Jones, 320 do on do do
William Nash, 100 do on do do
John Bently, 300 do on waters of Richardson
Do do for Levan Calpin's 300 acres do
William Gurley, 220 acres on Richardson's creek
Jacob Walles, 200 do on do do
Matthew Pressan, 110 do on do do
William Pool, 50 do waters of Richardson
Moses Pierce, 200 acres on Richardson's creek
Daniel Treadway, 150 do on Beverdam creek
William Trull, 442 do on Richardson's creek
Ryley Warrick, 310 do on Beverdam creek
John Green, 350 do on Richardson's creek
Charles Densons, 350 do on do do
James Mullis, 350 do on do do
James Mullis, 100 do on do do
James Roe, 150 do on do do
William Smith, 340 do on do do
Arthur Smith, 100 do on do do
William Vincent, 100 do on do do
John Baker, 70 acres on Lain's creek
Abner Boggan, 200 do on do do
Absolam Caudel, 240 do on do do
Richard Caudel, 50 do on do do
Joshua Garman, 105 do on do do
Hezekiah Dany, 300 do on do do
Keen John, 132 do on do do
Amos Menous, 495 do on do do
Nash Michael, 640 do on do do
Joshua Presler, 500 do on do do
Daniel Presler, 240 do on do do
John Rickett, 20 do on do do
Absolam Stigall, 170 do on do do
Jordan Woodward, 350 do on do do

FOR THE YEAR 1822.

John Duck, 150 acres on Lain's creek
Stoncell Duck, 500 do on Crib's creek
Josiah Balcum, 300 do on Richardson's creek
Mathew Edwards, 350 do on Crib's creek
James Holms, 400 do on do do
Joshua Hudson, jun. 150 do on Richardson's creek
William M'Intire, 150 do on Rocky river waters
Solomon Nash 150 do on do do
Jones Green, 500 do on Rocky river
Thomas Benett, 92 do on Richardson's creek
Billingsly Elias, 283 do on Lain's creek
Doctor Joxon Webb, 250 do on do
Zachias Collins, 350 do on Richardson's creek
Alexander M'Larty, 50 do on Ray's fork
Isaac M'Guert, 150 do on do do
William Price, 150 do on Medow Branch
John Presler, 450 do J. B.
Thomas Presler, 200 do J. D.
John Simpson, 240 do on Richardson's creek
John Smith, sen. 600 do on Richardson's creek
William Trull, 471 do on Richardson's creek
Agress Welden, 450 do Ray's fork
William H. Guledge, 207½ do on Gold's fork
Bryant Williams, 100 do on Fox Branch
Brooks Joshua, 372 do on Lain's creek
John W. Brantley, 200 do on Crib's creek
Richard Caudel, 140 do on Lain's creek
Drewery Deinn, 250 do on Lain's creek
James Deinn, 96 do on Pinch Gut Creek
Nancy Misses, 150 do on Lain's creek
Kindread Oneal, 225 do on Cane Brake
James Robinson, 304 do on Lain's creek
Aaron Turner, 75 do B. C.
William Anderson, 100 do on Richardson's creek
Abraham-Coker, 500 do waters Richardson
James Courbour, 400 do do do
Leonard Green, 390 do on R. River
Willie Griffin, 400 do on R. creek
Charles Hinson, 450 do on do do
Nathan Jenkins, 360 do on do do
Solomon R. Mullis, 300 do on do do
Joseph Stewart, 350 do on do do
John Stewart, 400 do on do do
Willie Vinsent, 100 do on waters Richardson,

J. MEDLEY.

3t63

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.	Qua'ty rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market	lb.	4	5
Beef, Northern	bbl.	7 50	8 00
BRANDY, Cogniac,	gallon.	1 25	1 50
Apple, in dem'd	do	50	55
Peach,	do.	55	60
Bacon,	lb.	6½	7½
Beeswax,	do.	31	33
Butter,	do	12	13
Bagging (abundant)	yard,	18	25
Coffee, Prime Green,	lb.	22	23
2d & 3d qual.	do	21	23
Candles, Mould,	do	12	12½
Spermaceti,	do		34
Cotton,	do	13⅓	14½
Corn,	bushel	42	45
Copperas	lb.	3½	4
Flax	do	13	18
Flaxseed, Rough,	bushel	75	80
Flour, Fine,	barrel.	4	
Superfine,	do	4 25	4 50
Fish, Herrings	do	5 00	
Mullet	do	6 00	
Feathers	lb.	35	37½
Gin, Holland,	gallon,	90	1 25
Country,	do	43	45
Ginger	lb.	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12	do	5 00	6 00
Bottles	groce	11	12
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	lb.		
West India,	do		
Iron,	100 lb.	4½ 00	5 00
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3 00	3 25
Flotant	do	3 00	
Lime,	cask,	2 50	3 00
Lard	lb.	8	10
Leather, Skirting	do	30	35
Sole	do	28	30
Bridle	side	3 00	4 00
Lead, Bar	lb.	8	9
Logwood	100 lb.	3 00	4 00
Molasses,	gallon,	26	28
Nutmegs	lb.	2 00	2 50
Nails, Cut, Assorted	do	7	7 50
Wrought	do		
Nankeens, Blue	piece,	1 40	
Yellow	do	60	65
Shingles	1000	1 50	2 00
Oats,	bush	30	35
Oil, Curriers	barrel.	20 00	25 00
Linseed	gallon.	85	1 00
Pork	barrel.	11 00	13 00
Porter London,	dozen	3 50	
Philadelphia,	do	2 50	3 00
Pepper,	lb.	24	25
Pimento,	do	25	26
Plaster Paris,	ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,	Keg,	8 00	
Others,	do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead	do	3 50	4 00
Spanish Brown	do	2 00	2 50
Yellow Ochre	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica,	gallon,	80	1 0
Wind. Island.	do	70	80
New-England,	do	45	50
Rice,	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins	box,	2 50	3 00
Rags	lb.	2	6
Shot,	Bag,	2 75	3
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	100 lb.	9 50	10 00
Common,	do	8 50	9
Loaf,	lb.	17	19
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	75	80
Turks Island,	do		
St. Ubes, &c.	do	70	80
Salts, Epsom	lb.	25	30
Glauber	do	7½	8
Steel, American	do	8	9
E. Blistered	do	16	17
German	do	17	18
Salt-Petre	do	12½	20
Tallow,	do	6	7
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson,	do	1 20	1 20
Tobacco, Leaf,	100 lb.	3 25	4 00
Manufactured,	do	5 00	30
Tin, ½ x	box-	15 00	16 00
Verdigrs,	lb.	55	
Wheat,	bush.	85	90
Whiskey,	gallon,	35	40
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira,	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,	do	1 25	1 50
Port,	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	do	80	

There are a few Pews in the Presbyterian Church, upon which arrearages remain to be paid. In order to bring the matter to a close, the Board of Trustees have directed that they be sold. They will be sold accordingly, at public auction, on Saturday, the 22d inst.

2t63 JOHN MACRAE, *Pres.*

STRAYED,

FROM the stable of Mr. John W. Landford, on Thursday, the 6th inst. a bright sorrel HORSE, about 13½ hands high, spare made, with a star or small blaze in his face; no other mark recollected.

And about the same time, a milch *COW*, spotted black and white, without any particular distinguishing mark. It is supposed that they are grazing in some of the extensive open fields in the supurbs of the town. A liberal reward will be given for either or both of them, on application at this office.

Fayetteville, May 10, 1824.—3t64

FRENCH BURR BLOCK

And Burr Mill Stones.

THE subscriber has just received from Havre, a large quantity of superior Blocks, which he offers for sale at No. 6, South Alley, or at the old Manufactory in old Fourth, between Vine and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, where he continues to have made, by experienced workmen, BURR MILL STONES of all dimensions, which he will warrant to be of the first quality, and to answer the purposes for which they may be designed.

JONATHAN K. HASSINGER.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1824. 2w.

Last Notice!

ALL persons indebted to the late concern of Barnum Beach & Co. are requested for the last time to call on either of the subscribers and make immediate payment. BARNUM BEACH, AMOS KIMBALL.

May 3, 1824. 61ep2m.

REMOVAL.

AMOS KIMBALL has removed from his former stand to the store on Person Street, occupied by Mr. A. G. Deal, where he offers at wholesale, the remainder of his Stock, consisting of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of almost every description, at prices unusually low, well worthy the attention of country dealers.

May 3, 1824. 2m69

Notice.

LOST on the road between the subscriber's house, and Moore Court-house, about the 15th of April last, a Note made by the subscriber, Daniel Kelly, Malcolm Buie, Alexander Cameron and Neil M'Kethen, to William P. Leak, payable on the 20th January, 1825 bearing interest from the date, and dated the 28th of October, 1823, attested by John Ferguson. The public are cautioned against trading for said Note, as the same has never been delivered to the payee. JOHN B. LEAK.

May 5, 1824.—3t63

POETRY.

No loose or wanton, though a wand'ring Muse.

WEDDED LOVE.

A FRAGMENT.

It was a lovely sight to witness, when,
Returning from his toil or mountain sport,
Hilarion reach'd his home. By the rude door
Grew sycamore and limes, whose boughs hung down
Like woman's tresses, and around whose trunks
The honeysuckle wound its fragrant arms;
And laurel green, and myrtles, which
Shook their white buds beneath the summer moon,
Were there; and there, expecting his return
The gentle Auria, who each happy day
Gather'd her fairest fruits to welcome him.
Soft was the evening's greeting;—one long kiss
Received and given told a world of love,
And many a question ask'd how absence pass'd
Was answered tenderly, and lovely fears
At times would fill the eyes, and ease the heart,—
—One child, like Auria fair, and with such looks
As Hebe might in early infancy,
Have cast on Juno, when that skiey queen
First shew'd her unto Jove smiling, was born:
A gentle link of love, yet firmer far
Than bonds, (tho' useful these) or forced vows
Was that fair child, who from each parent's heart
Drew joy by communicable signs
(More beautiful than words) and murmur'd sounds,
Nature's imperfect utterance, told its own,
And carried to the other's heart delight.

Gentle and wedded Love, how fair art thou,—
How rich, how very rich, yet freed of blame,
How calm and how secure!—the perfect hours
Pass onwards to futurity with thee,
Without a sigh or backward look of sorrow:
Pleasantly on they pass, never delayed
By doubt, or vain remorse, or desperate fear.
But, in thy train, Beauty and blooming Joy [glance
Pass hand in hand, and young-eyed Hope, whose
(Not dimm'd, yet softened by a touch of care,)
Looks forward still; and serious Happiness
Lies on thy heart, a safe and sheltered guest.

SELECTIONS,
LITERARY, RELIGIOUS, &c.

From the London New Monthly Magazine.

ON THE SPIRIT OF OBLIGATIONS.

The two rarest things to be met with are good sense and good nature. For one man who judges right, there are twenty who can say good things; as there are numbers who will serve you or do friendly actions, for one who really wishes you well. It has been said, and often repeated, that "mere good-nature is a fool;" but I think that the dearth of sound sense, for the most part, proceeds from the want of a real, unaffected interest in things, except as they re-act upon ourselves; or from a neglect of the maxim of that good old philanthropist, who said, "*Nihil humani a me alienum puto.*" The narrowness of the heart warps the understanding, and makes us weigh objects in the scale of our self-love, instead of those of truth and justice. We consider not the merits of the case, or what is due to others, but the manner in which our own credit and consequence will be affected; and adapt our opinions and conduct to the last of these rather than to the first. The judgment is seldom wrong where the feelings are right; and they generally are so, provided they are warm and sincere. He who intends others well, is likely to advise them for the best; he who has any cause at heart, seldom ruins it by his imprudence. Those who play the public or their friends slippery tricks, have in secret no objection to betray them.

One finds out the folly and malice of mankind by the impertinence of friends—by their professions of service and tenders of advice—by their fears for your reputation and anticipation of what the world may say of you; by which means they suggest objections to your enemies, and at the same time absolve themselves from the task of justifying your errors, by having warned you of the consequences—by the care with which they tell you of ill news, and conceal from you any flattering circumstance—by their dread of your engaging in any creditable attempt, and mortification, if you succeed—by the difficulties and hindrances they throw in your way—by their satisfaction when you happen to make a slip or get into a scrape, and their determination to tie your hands behind you, lest you should get out of it—by their panic terrors at your entering into a vindication of yourself, lest in the course of it you should call upon them for a certificate to your character—by their lukewarmness in defending, by their readiness in betraying you—by the high standard by which they try you, and to which you can hardly ever come up—by their forwardness to partake your triumphs, by their backwardness to share your disgrace—by their acknowledgment of your errors out of candour, and suppression of your good qualities out of envy—by their not contradicting, or by their joining in the cry against you, lest they too should become objects of the same abuse—by their playing the game into your adversaries' hands, by always letting their imaginations take part with their cowardice, their vanity and selfishness against you; and thus realizing or hastening all the ill consequences they affect to deplore, by spreading abroad that very spirit of distrust, obloquy, and hatred, which they predict will be excited against you!

In all these pretended demonstrations of an over-anxiety for our welfare, we may detect a great deal of spite and ill-nature lurking under the disguise of a friendly and officious zeal. It is wonderful how much love of mischief and rankling spleen lies at the bottom of the human heart, and how a constant supply of gall seems as necessary to the health and activity of the mind as of the body. Yet perhaps it ought not to excite much surprise that this gnawing, morbid, acrimonious temper should produce the effect it does, when, if it does not vent itself on others, it preys upon our own comforts, and makes us see the worst side of every thing, even as it regards our own prospects and tranquility. It is the not being comfortable in ourselves, that makes us seek to render other people uncomfortable. A person of this character will advise you against a prosecution for a libel, and shake his head at your attempting to shield yourself from a shower of calumny—It is not that he is afraid you will be *nonsuited*, but that you will gain a verdict! They caution you against provoking hostility, in order that you may submit to indignity. They say that "if you publish a certain work, it will be your ruin"—hoping that it will, and by their tragical denunciations, bringing about this very event as far as it lies in their power, or at any rate, enjoying a premature triumph over you in the mean time. What I would say to a friend who may be disposed to foretel a general outcry against any work of mine, would be to request him to judge and speak of it for himself, as he thinks it deserves—and not by his overweening scruples and qualms of conscience on my account, to afford those very persons whose hostility he deprecates the cue they are to give to party-prejudice, and which they may justify by his authority.

Suppose you are about to give Lectures at a public Institution, these friends and well-wishers hope "you'll be turned out—if you preserve your principles, they are sure you will." Is it that your consistency gives them any concern? No, but they are uneasy at your gaining a chance of a little popularity—they do not like this new feather in your cap, they wish to see it struck out, *for the sake of your character*—and when this was once the case, it would be an additional relief to them to see your character following the same road the next day. The exercise of their bile seems to be the sole employment and gratification of such people. They deal in the miseries of human life. They are always either bearing or foreboding some new grievance. They cannot contain their satisfaction, if you tell them any mortification or cross accident that has happened to yourself; and if you complain of their want of sympathy, they laugh in your face. This would be unaccountable, but for the spirit of perversity and contradiction implanted in human nature. If things go right, there is nothing to be done—these active minded persons grow restless, dull, vapid—life is a sleep, a sort of *euthanasia*—Let them go wrong, and all is well again; they are once more on the alert, have something to pester themselves and other people about; may wrangle on, and "make mouths at the invisible event!" Luckily, there is no want of materials for this disposition to work upon, *there is plenty of grist for the mill.* If you fall in love, they tell you (by way of consolation) it is a pity that you do not fall down stairs and fracture a limb—it would be a relief to your mind, and shew you your folly. The class of persons I speak of, are almost uniform grumblers and croakers against governments; and it must be confessed, governments are of great service in fostering their humours. "Born for their use, they live but to oblige them. While kings are left free to exercise their proper functions, and poetlaureats make out their Mittimus to Heaven without a warrant they will never stop the mouths of the censorious by changing their dispositions; the juices of faction will ferment, and the secretions of the state be duly performed! I do not mind when a character of this sort meets a Minister of State like an east wind round a corner, and gives him an ague-fit; but why should he meddle with me? Why should he tell me I write too much, and say that I should gain reputation if I could contrive to starve for a twelvemonth? Or if I apply to him for a loan of fifty pounds for present necessity, send me word back that he has too much regard for me, to comply with my request? It is unhandsome irony. It is not friendly, 'tis not pardonable.*

I like real good-nature and good-will, better than I do any offers of patronage, or plausible rules for my conduct in life. I may suspect the soundness of the last, and I may not be quite sure of the motives of the first. People complain of ingratitude for benefits, and of the neglect of wholesome advice. In the first place, we pay little attention to advice, because we are seldom thought of in it. The person who gives it either contents himself to lay down (*ex cathedra*) certain vague, general maxims, and "wise saws," which we knew before; or, instead of considering what we *ought to do* recommends what he himself *would do.* He merely substitutes his own will, caprice, and prejudices for ours, and expects us to be guided by them. Instead of changing places with us (to see what is best to be done in the given circumstances,) he insists on our looking at the question from his point of view, and acting in such a manner as to please him. This is not at all reasonable; for *one man's meat*, according to the old adage, *is another man's poison.* And it is not strange, that starting from such opposite premises, that the art of giving and taking advice is little better than a game at cross purposes. I have observed that those who are the most inclined to assist others are the least forward or peremptory with their advice; for having our interest really at heart, they consider what can, rather than what *cannot* be done, and aid our views, and endeavor to avert ill consequences by moderating our impatience, and allaying irritation, instead of thwarting our main design, which only tends to make us more extravagant and violent than ever. In the second place, benefits are often conferred out of ostentation or pride, rather than from true regard; and the person obliged is too apt to perceive this. People who are fond of appearing in the light of patrons will perhaps go through fire and water to serve you, who yet would be sorry to find you no longer wanted their assistance, and whose friendship cools, and their goodwill slackens, as you are relieved by their active zeal from the necessity of being further beholden to it. Compassion and generosity are their favorite virtues; and they countenance you, as you afford them opportunities for exercising them. The instant you can go alone, or can stand upon your own ground, you are discarded as unfit for their purpose.

This is something more than mere good nature or humanity. A thoroughly good natured man, a real friend, is one who is pleased at our good fortune, as well as prompt to seize every occasion of relieving our distress. We apportion our gratitude accordingly. We are thankful for good will rather than for services, for the motive than the *quantum* of favour received—a kind word or look is never forgotten, while we cancel prouder and weightier obligations; and those who esteem us or evince a partiality to us, are those whom we still consider our best friends. Nay, so strong is this feeling, that we extend it even to those counterfeits in friendship, flatterers and sycophants. Our self-love, rather than our self-interest, is the master key to our affections.

There are different modes of obligation, and different avenues to our gratitude and favour. A man may lend his countenance who will not part with his money, and open his mind to us who will not draw out his purse. How many ways are there, in which our peace may be assailed, besides actual want! How many comforts do we stand in need of, besides meat and drink and clothing! Is it nothing to "administer to a mind diseased"—to heal a wounded spirit? After all other difficulties are removed, we still want some one to bear with our infirmities, to impart our confidence to, to encourage us in our *hobbies*, (nay, to get up and ride behind us) and to like us with all our faults. True friendship is self-love at second-hand; where, as in a flattering mirror, we may see our virtues magnified and our errors softened, and where we may fancy our opinion of ourselves confirmed by an impartial and faithful witness. He (of all the world) creeps the closest in our bosoms, into our favor and esteem, who thinks of us most nearly as we do of ourselves. Such a one is indeed the pattern of a friend, another self—and our gratitude for the blessing is as sincere, as it is hollow in most other cases! This is one reason why entire friendship is scarcely to be found, except in love. There is a hardness and severity in our judgments of one another; the spirit of competition also intervenes, unless where there is too great an inequality of pretension or difference of taste to admit of mutual sympathy and respect; but a woman's vanity is interested in making the object of her choice the god of her idolatry; and in the intercourse with that sex, there is the finest balance and reflection of opposite and answering excellencies imaginable! It is in the highest spirit of the religion of love in the female breast, that Lord Byron has put that beautiful apostrophe into the mouth of Anah, in speaking of her angel-lover, (alas! are not the sons of men too, when they are deified in the hearts of women, only "a little lower than the angels?")

"And when I think that his immortal wings
Shall one day hover o'er the sepulchre
Of the poor child of clay, that so ador'd him,
As he ador'd the Highest, death becomes
Less terrible!"

This is a dangerous string, which I ought never to touch upon, but the shattered cords vibrate of themselves!

Few things tend more to alienate friendship than a want of punctuality in our engagements. I have known the breach of a promise to dine or sup break up more than one intimacy. A disappointment of this kind rankles in the mind—it cuts up our pleasures (those rare events in human life, which ought not to be wantonly sported with!)—it not only deprives us of the expected gratification, but it renders us unfit for; and out of humour with every other, it makes us think our society not worth having, which is not the way to make us delighted with our own thoughts; it lessens our self esteem, and destroys our confidence in others; and having leisure on our hands (by being thus left alone) and sufficient provocation withal, we employ it in ripping up the faults of the acquaintance who has played us this slippery trick, and in forming resolutions to pick a quarrel with him the very first opportunity we can find. I myself once declined an invitation to meet Talma, who was an admirer of Shakspeare, and who idolized Bonaparte, to keep an appointment with a person who had *forgot* it! One great art of women, who pretend to manage their husbands and keep them to themselves, is to contrive some excuse for breaking their engagements with friends, for whom they entertain any respect, or who are likely to have any influence over them.

There is, however, a class of persons who have a particular satisfaction in falsifying your expectations of pleasure in their society, who make appointments for no other ostensible purpose, than *not to keep them*; who think their ill behaviour gives them an air of superiority over you, instead of placing them at your mercy; and who, in fact, in all their overtures of condescending kindness towards you, treat you exactly as if there was no such person in the world. Friendship is with them a *mono-drama*, in which they play the principal and sole part.

There are (I may add here) a happy few whose manner is so engaging and delightful, that injure you how they will they cannot offend you. They rob, ruin, ridicule you, and you, cannot find in your heart to say a word against them. The late Mr. Sheridan was a man of this kind. He *could not* make enemies. If any one came to request the repayment of a loan from him, he borrowed more. A cordial shake of his hand was a receipt in full for all demands. He could, "coin his *smile* for drachmas," cancelled bonds with *bon mots*, and gave jokes in discharge of a bill. A friend of his said, "If I pull off my hat to him in the street, it costs me fifty pounds, and if he speaks to me, it's a hundred!"

* This circumstance did not happen to me, but to an acquaintance.

From the London Literary Gazette.

LANGUAGES

The following has been communicated to us respecting the similarity between the Celtic and language of North Africa.

Captain, afterwards Sir Alexander, Ball, was once stationed off Goree, on the coast of Africa, and had on board his ship a detachment of the 75th regiment, composed chiefly of Welshmen. A party of them had permission to land on the Continent, and commenced a little barter trade for articles of provisions, &c. with some of the natives who had come from the interior. To the surprise of the Cambrians, they found that some Welsh words, used among themselves, appeared to be understood by the negroes. They then addressed them in Welsh, and received replies in a language something similar to Welsh, and thereby maintained an intercourse with the natives in a broken but intelligible manner. So extraordinary a circumstance could not fail to become known to the Captain, and he with his usual sagacity, was determined to ascertain the fact. He accordingly invited some of the natives on board, and deputed a few of the most steady and intelligent men in the regiment, and *who had not been on shore*, to converse with them. A conference was accordingly held before him and the whole crew, of course occasionally interrupted by words which were strange to each party; but a conversation was held in a language understood by both.

The astonishment of the Cambrians is not easily conceived, at finding negroes speaking a language in which they could make themselves understood to Europeans of so peculiar a dialect! Captain Ball asked a serjeant what he thought of it; and the reply was, that the language was certainly not exactly Welsh, but it was so very much like it, that he understood the natives much better than he did a man in the regiment who spoke Irish

DOG AND GOOSE.

A Canadian goose, kept lately at East Barnet, in Hertfordshire, was observed to attach itself in the strongest and most affectionate manner to the house dog, but never presumed to go to the kennel except in rainy weather; whenever the dog barked the goose would cackle, and run after the person she supposed the dog barked at, and try to bite him by the heels. Sometimes she would attempt to feed with the dog but this the dog, who treated his faithful companion with indifference, did not suffer. This bird would not go to the barn with the others at night, unless driven by main force; and when in the morning they were turned into the field, she would never stir from the yard gate, but sit there the whole day in sight of the dog. At length orders were given that she should no longer be molested: being thus left to himself, she ran about the yard with him all night, and what is particularly remarkable, whenever the dog went out of the yard and run into the village, the goose always accompanied him, contriving to keep up with him by the assistance of her wings, and in this way of running and flying, followed him all over the parish. This extraordinary affection of the goose towards the dog, which continued till his death two years after it was first observed, is supposed to have originated in his having saved her from a fox, in the very moment of distress.—While the dog was ill, the goose never quitted him, day or night, not even to feed; and it was apprehended that she would have been starved to death, had not a pan of corn been set every day close to the kennel. At this time, the goose generally set in the kennel, and would not allow any one to approach it, except the person who brought the dog's or her own food. The end of this faithful bird was melancholy, for when the dog died, she would still keep possession of the kennel; and a new house dog being introduced, which in size and colour resembled the one lately lost, the poorgoose was unhappily deceived, and going into the kennel as usual, the new inhabitant seized her by the throat and killed her.

PROPOSALS

BY PASTEUR & WATSON,
FOR PUBLISHING A PERIODICAL PAPER
CALLED THE

CAROLINA CABINET

OF SCIENCE AND LITERATURE.

By Obed Orrery, Esq.

Leaning on the arm of *Novelty*,
Yet friendly to the best pursuits of man,
Friendly to thought, to virtue, and to peace.
COWPER.

PROSPECTUS.

Upon offering the projected publication to the patronage of their fellow citizens, Pasteur & Watson are aware of the magnitude of their undertaking, but they are also aware that there is no paper in the State, exclusively devoted to literature, and they believe that the taste of North-Carolina needs only the offering of the collation, to meet with encouragement. Under these considerations, they confidently present this prospectus.

For himself, Mr. *Orrery* would observe, that he is not ignorant of the difficulty of the task he undertakes. He is sensible that he must vary his celebrations to meet the versatility of taste so predominant in mankind, and that he must, in some degree, be all things to all men. He is also perfectly sensible that many editors are apt to promise more than they eventually perform. They promise to present nothing but the *Utile dulci*; to cull nothing but the choicest flowrets from the luxuriant parterres of Literature; and too often exhaust their whole stock of erudition in manufacturing a flaming prospectus that shall swell their subscription list.

Now, *Obed* has determined to avoid this course, that he may not subject himself to subsequent censure; thinking it preferable to perform, than to promise, and not perform. Therefore, his work shall speak for itself. In the undertaking, he solicits the laudable assistance of men of talents and leisure; and assures the Ladies that the flowers *they* may weave into a literary garland, shall receive primary attention, although it must be distinctly understood by all, that their communications are to be subject to the discretion of Mr. *Orrery*.

Biography, so entertaining and so useful in teaching us to avoid the rocks of error on which others have been wrecked, shall hold a distinguished place in the Cabinet. American Biography shall have the preference.

Religious and Moral Essays—Essays on Agriculture and the Sciences will be always acceptable.

Works of Fancy, that inculcate virtue, and substantiate purity; and Wit and Humour, will be properly attended to. In short, Mr. O's. attention shall be directed to the procuring of a pleasing variety that may suit the variety of mental appetites, and at the same time, give "ardour to virtue, and confidence to *truth*."

No political discussions can be admitted into the Cabinet; for, as we are devoted to Literature.

All politicians from us we debar,
We'll be none ourselves, nor abuse those who are.

CONDITIONS.

The Carolina Cabinet will be published weekly, in quarto form, on medium paper of a good quality, and on new type.

Subscription, Three Dollars per year, half to be paid on receipt of the first number, which will be issued as soon as the subscription will authorize the undertaking.

Persons who obtain four subscribers and become responsible for their subscription, shall be entitled to a fifth copy gratis.

Communications by mail, to be addressed to *Thomas Watson*, Newbern.

Newbern, March 27, 1824.

☞ Subscriptions will be received at this office.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE AUTHOR,

A NARRATIVE

OF THE SUFFERINGS OF

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

During a Voyage to the Northwest Coast of America.

PRICE IN BOARDS $1, BOUND $1¼.

THE unfortunate Author of the above Narrative was a Seaman on board the Ship *Eclipse*, of Boston, commanded by Joseph O'Cain. After being twice shipwrecked, suffering the loss of both his feet by being frost-bitten, and undergoing severe hardships, resided thirteen months in the *Sandwich Islands*; a considerable part of which time, he lived in the family of King Tamaamea. He has detailed many interesting Anecdotes of the Character of that Chief, his Naval and Military force, progress in Civilization, &c. In addition to the accumulated misfortunes of the Author, he has, since his arrival in this country, suffered the re amputation of both his Legs, in the New York City Hospital.

Recommendation from his Excellency, the Governor of the State of New-York.

The second edition of a voyage round the world by Archibald Campbell, has been recently published in New-York. The life of Campbell has been marked by extraordinary sufferings; and as there is no doubt of the authenticity of the work, I recommend it to the patronage of the public from a persuasion that the merits and misfortunes of the narrator entitle him to favorable consideration.

DE WITT CLINTON.

Albany, March 2d, 1820.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 5th, 1823.

At a regular meeting of Morton Lodge, No. [illegible] (late No. 50,) held last evening, at their Lodge room in the City of New-York, the following resolution was passed, viz.

"Resolved, that from the long acquaintance which we have had with brother Archibald Campbell, [illegible] regular deportment while sojourning with us, [illegible] duced this Lodge to recommend him, and they do recommend him to the kind protection and friendship of the fraternity generally."

Extract from the minutes.

S. W. ANDREWS, Secretary.
DANIEL SICKELS, M. W.
JOHN DEGEZ, P. M.

We, the undersigned, agree with the report of the officers of Morton Lodge, No. 108, (late No. 50,) with respect to the deportment of brother Archibald Campbell, and recommend him accordingly.

RICHARD O. PEARSALL, W. M.
Benevolent Lodge
JOSEPH FORRESTER, P. M.
Benevolent Lodge
JAMES S. TAYLOR Secretary
Benevolent Lodge
ALEXANDER FREZER. Treasurer
Benevolent Lodge
JAMES LYONS, Jun. P. M
St. John's No. 9, *late No.* [illegible]
G. LANSING, P. M.
Phœnix Lodge No. 40, *late No.* [illegible]
JAMES WEBSTER, W. M.
Abram's Lodge, No. [illegible]
ROBERT YOUNG, P. M.
Abram's Lodge, No. [illegible]